

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 93 08:08:46 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #161
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 3 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 161

Today's Topics:

Ham Sandwich Causes Cancer
Heavy fist on 20 meters.
How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?
Ionizing Radiation Made Simple - was R.F. Hazards revisited
MFJ 1278 Rom upgrade time??
Proposition
QRP amplifier ?
rsgb gb2rs news 31st jan 1993
suggestions regarding mobile installation (??)
Through-the-glass antennas
Unreal NoCodes

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 2 Feb 1993 22:06:52 EST
From: sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ukma!psuvax1!psuvvm!pjc130@ames.arpa
Subject: Ham Sandwich Causes Cancer
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <77997@apple.apple.COM>, rbn@Apple.COM (Robert B. Neville) says:
>
>...but only if you cook it with the high RF output of a cellular telephone
>modified for 900MHz use.

Only if the phone's battery is sitting on concrete...

Date: 2 Feb 93 11:06:26 CST
From: usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!The-Star.honeywell.com!
umn.edu!mmm.serc.3m.com!mmc.mmmg.com!timbuk.cray.com!hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!
dadams@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Heavy fist on 20 meters.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 16510@ke4zv.uucp, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
| In article <103360142@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM> wayne@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Wayne Covington)
writes:
|>
|>Is there anyone here that thinks a gorilla or a chimp could learn CW? How
|>about it, you animal experts?
|
| You might be able to force a chimp to learn Morris, but a gorilla isn't
| going to do much of anything he doesn't want to. Either animal should
| have no trouble with CW since it's a simple motor skill well within their
| capabilities, getting them to want to do it is an entirely different matter.
|
Gary

Wait a minute here. I know chimps and gorillas can be taught sign language,
but to teach morse, first you have to teach them to read and write and spell.
Isn't that kind of a jump?

--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com

Old Sourdoughs never die. They just ferment away.

Date: 2 Feb 93 21:09:35 EST
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-
state.edu!ohstpy!miavx1!miavx3.mid.muohio.edu!clmorgan@ames.arpa
Subject: How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb1.232142.16269@VFL.Paramax.COM>, rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com
(Pete Rossi) writes:
> I worked a station in the novice roundup this past weekend with a 2 X 3
> WA4xxx type call. He was signing /N.
>
> How can this be? Back in the 70's before the current callsign structure

```
> was implemented, novices got WN calls which became WA, WB, or WD  
> (depending on the call area) when they upgraded.  
>  
> So, how could this guy end up with a WA4 call and still be a novice?  
>  
> ======  
> Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM  
>  
> Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company  
> Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Engineering Center - Paoli, Pennsylvania  
> ======
```

Maybe you should ask him/her.

73 >< Carl
K8NHE

Date: 3 Feb 93 15:53:33 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ionizing Radiation Made Simple - was R.F. Hazards revisited
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Extracted from interesting exchange. I personally identify with Dr. Ornitz position on most of the items:

```
>> Carter R. Bennett, Jr. - Scientist | "Oh my God! I _AM_ a nerd!!!"  
>= Dr. Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ  
...  
>>Obviously, we haven't got conclusive evidence across the board, but a number  
>>of studies have been made. Connecticut has banned police-radar units which  
>>operate within patrol vehicles because they "may cause cancer." A good  
>>sample of doctors recommend that small children and pregnant women not use  
>>electric blankets because of possible bad effects of household 60 Hz current.  
>>One research report actually suggests a link between leukemia and proximity  
>>to high-power electric substations.  
...  
>Most doctors have no better idea than the average citizen of what the science  
>of electromagnetic fields is about. I have had a form of diathermy treatment  
>for plantar warts. I had to explain to the doctor how the machine worked. It  
>was definitely electromagnetic radiation!  
...  
But we have been through these "cancer scare" things a number of times  
before. The major problem (and I say this as a former newsman) is that  
for the most part, the media has no idea how to deal with either  
scientific issues or medical facts. They also do not know how to read  
and understand scientific journals or how to evaluate the quality of
```

data. They do not understand the statistical aspects of research. Loose and strong associations between data sets are given essentially equal weight by the media and the final answer is that we "don't know" and everyone is scared to death.

The response of the main stream physician to all this is exemplified by a conversation I had last night with a friend and associate who is an academic cardiologist. His comment was that physicians should in fact trade in the stock market. His example was that we should have bought Motorola stock when this stuff hit the newspapers and it dropped 4 points because it was a sound company and we had been through this scare nonsense before. This is NOT to say that either he or I are sure that putting 0.6 watts of 900MHz RF 3 inches from your brain has no long term effects. It just means that the answer won't come this week and USA Today won't provide it. It also means that because of exposures to similar energy in a number of other settings as well as the numbers of cell phones used, the effects, if they exist, must be long term and subtle (we have been arguing the 60Hz stuff without clear cut results since the turn of the century!)

Still shopping for a handheld cellular phone for use on my boat this summer, though I will try to get a model which takes an external antenna. Still wondering whether the 20 year old transformer oil sealed up in my Cantenna has PCB's in it? What should I do if it does?

Is there lead in my drinking water? Does some of the insulation in my house or office contain asbestos? What about formaldehyde? What about lead based paints? Is radon a problem in Memphis? Is it saccharin or cyclomates which cause cancer? I am damn sure that cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer. Pretty much everything else is just an educated guess based on incomplete data. Society seems to have trouble with that concept.

(I have no authority to speak for any of my employers, certainly not for the US Federal Government. Any government affiliations I list are for information purposes only. If you give me anything worth over \$20 I have to return it. New Federal ethics rules go into effect tomorrow.)

Jack Buchanan K4FRS (MSEE, MD, "Scientist and Engineer")
Associate Professor of Biomedical Engineering, Medicine and Physiology
University of Tennessee, Memphis
Staff Physician, Memphis VA Medical Center
buchanan@bme1.utmem.edu

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 03:39:15 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!yale.edu!qt.cs.utexas.edu!news.Brown.EDU!brunix!brunix!

omh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: MFJ 1278 Rom upgrade time??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Recent ads for the MFJ 1278 Multimode controller indicate that the company has made an upgrade to the ROMS (seems that way to me, anyway).

Since I have a coupon for a free upgrade, is now a good time to tender the coupon and upgrade. I guess what I am really asking is: has anyone tried out this new ROM and do you get a significant benefit from it?

I've found performance of my 1278 somewhat disappointing and hope that when I do upgrade the ROM, I will find a better performing set.

-Owen KB1EL

Owen Hartnett omh@cs.brown.edu
"FAITH, n. Belief without evidence in what is told by one who speaks without knowledge, of things without parallel."
-Ambrose Bierce - The Devil's Dictionary

Date: 2 Feb 1993 21:06:56 GMT
From: sun-barr!west.West.Sun.COM!11-a!flloyd@ames.arpa
Subject: Proposition
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C1txLI.ErH@boi.hp.com> swalton@mail.boi.hp.com (Sean_Walton; 85U524; x3821) writes:

>
[stuff deleted]

>So, I have a proposal: change the rules to either of the following--
>
> 1) Require that the No Code License be renewed every few
> years (much less than the current 10 years) by re-testing
>
> 2) Make the license itself a "temporary" license which must
> be upgraded with code within a period of time.
>
[more deleted]

Well, you've got your proposal(s) and I've got mine - so here we go:

1. Abolish the 13 and 20 WPM code requirements. 5 WPM would hence

be the universal standard for international treaty compliance.

2. Retain the current Novice license and privileges.
 3. Create a new General class license which includes all of the existing Technician+ and General class privileges. All existing Technician+ licensees would be granted immediate General class licenses and privileges. Recombine the Technician and General theory tests.
 4. Create a new VHF class to replace what is today known to as the no-code technician license. Retain the current Technical test question pool, except that questions relating to HF privileges and operation be excluded.
 5. Combine the Advanced and Extra class test, licenses and privileges into a new Advanced or 'Unlimited' class.

So, that's it. Sweet, simple, and impossible. Let the flames fly...

-fred

[Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ] [Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM]
[Sun Microsystems,] Southwest Area Solaris Transition Manager
[Phoenix, AZ] (602) 275-4242

Date: 31 Jan 93 08:10:02 EST
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!ncrhubb2!ncrgw2!psinntp!
arrl.org@ames.arpa
Subject: QRP amplifier ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The TV repairman calls the cord for hooking your TV set without the circuitry covered up a "suicide cord." For good reason, too. The AC mains are probably the more dangerous than killer voltage power supply--because they have the current necessary to kill you.

I know of one amateur, a true elmer, that refuses to let amateurs who get his help use transformerless power supplies. He supplies them with a transformer out of his junkbox. Yes, like Gary, he likes tubes. But, I think he wants his proteges to outlive him.

Actually, tubes have their place. I have a 6L6 40 meter transmitter myself. I wonder if Gary has the transmitter built according to his description? I sure hope not.

But simple? Let us see, you need to keep your fingers out of the high voltage to use it, so you need to build a protective box. And, since the coils and wiring of your typical tube set radiate, you might as well make it a metal box to prevent TVI. Any idea how long it takes to make a box with all the holes in the right places, particularly if you don't have a nice set of chassis punches?

With modern solid state circuitry, you can build an entire transceiver during the Field day period. Never heard of someone doing that with tubes.

Those wonderful high impedances Gary mentions. If you are going to weird voltages to get 25 watts, why not use a high voltage power FET running off a 50 volt supply and skip the output matching network? I just don't see the high output impedance of a tube as a benefit. Of course, I think the original poster wanted 5 watts, so a RS IRF-510/511 will probably do just fine off a 24 volt supply. And, if you really want a no-tune amplifier, you can feed the Hexfet with a low pass filter that absorbs the input capacitance. Looks like 8 parts, including the three coupling and bypass capacitors. Actually, by rewinding the 100 uH RF choke, you might be able to build it entirely out of stock Radio Shack parts.

Tubes don't oscillate? Really? Guess you haven't listened to someone trying to convert an SB-220 to 6 meters. Oops, you said chip capacitors weren't needed to fix those oscillations. Right, they spent hours trying to find just the right parasitic choke that wouldn't burn up. Myself, I prefer to skip the black magic and put some negative feedback in my transistor circuits.

Zack Lau KH6CP/1

Internet: zlau@arrl.org "Working" on 24 GHz SSB/CW gear
Operating Interests: 10 GHz CW/SSB/FM

US Mail: c/o ARRL Lab 80/40/20 CW
225 Main Street Station capability: QRP, 1.8 MHz to 10 GHz
Newington CT 06111 modes: CW/SSB/FM/packet
amtor/baudot

Phone (if you really have to): 203-666-1541

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>
>Well in the grand tradition of 1940s radio preachers and the All
>American Five, lay your hands on the radio and feel the power.
>Truly an electrifying experience. Like the All American, a simple
>voltage doubler off the AC mains will feed your 6L6 without the
>complexities, weight, and expense of a big 12 volt transformer.
>Note you can make that filament glow by putting it in series with
>a 25 watt lamp, makes a nice dial light too.
>
>If you're into backpack portables, Allied/Rat Shack still has
>A and B batteries listed in the catalog. Tubes have nice high
>impedances, don't need finicky ferrite transformers wound with
>magnet wire, or chip capacitors to tame their oscillations, can
>be tested with a #2 lead pencil, and are tolerant of abusive tuning.
>It's so nice to make power from the empty vacuum, seems almost like
>1930s science fiction.
>
>Gary
>
>--
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Sat, 30 Jan 1993 19:53:18 GMT
From: access.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!ersys!ve6mgs!rec-radio-
info@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: rsbg gb2rs news 31st jan 1993
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Good morning. It's Sunday the 31st of January and here is the GB2RS news broadcast, prepared by the Radio Society of Great Britain.

First the headlines:- The February RadCom has been posted; we have an important message for RSGB Morse Test candidates; and some repeater news.

The February edition of Radio Communication has been posted to all RSGB members. It includes a message from the 1993 President, Peter Chadwick, G3RZP. On page 18 full details are given of the RSGB VHF Convention which takes place on Saturday the 6th of March at Sandown Park, Esher.

Now a reminder to all Morse Test Candidates from Roy Clayton, G4SSH, Chief Morse Examiner: Would all Morse test candidates please note that as from the 1st of January 1993 it became a requirement by the Radiocommunications Agency

that two recent passport-sized photographs must be produced at the time of the examination. The September 1992 edition of RadCom gives the details. The requirements state that failure to produce these photographs for identification will result in the candidate not being allowed to take the Morse test. Candidates no longer need to produce written proof of identity, such as a passport or driving licence.

A new UHF voice repeater GB3TL became operational on channel RB14 from its site near Spalding last Sunday the 24th of January. GB3TL is operated by the Spalding and District Repeater Group. Details from G7JBA.

Next a message from the Arfon Repeater Group which looks after GB3AR and GB3AN Repeaters. There is a project to link GB3AR on 145MHz and GB3AN on 433MHz. The work is at an advanced stage and experimentation will take place to finalise the project, which will possibly involve some disruption in service for the next few weeks. Users are asked to be patient until the project is fully operational, when full details will be released.

The GB2RS main news bulletin has been available for a week on a telephone line and it has proved highly popular. The experimental service is updated each Thursday evening and will normally be available to callers in advance of the regular Sunday broadcasts. The bulletin is accessed by calling 0336 407394 which is a premium line charged at 36 pence per minute at cheap rate and 48 pence per minute at all other times. Some of the proceeds will go to the RSGB.

Date: 3 Feb 93 03:28:57 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
paladin.american.edu!gatech!emory!ogicse!sequent!muncher.sequent.com!
bihler@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: suggestions regarding mobile installation (??)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm about to try and install a mobile rig in a Ford Explorer, before I take on the challenge, I thought I'd try and learn from the experience and mistakes of others. Any suggestions, things to look out for, etc? Eg, where did you tap power from (inside or outside), where did you mount the rig, antenna, run cables, ????

Please reply directly to me and if there's enough interest, I'll summarize and post.

tia!
Steve Bihler (n7ryo)
email: bihler@sequent.com

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 04:13:17 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
wupost!eclnews!wucs1!jdw@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Through-the-glass antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I can assure you that, when properly applied, it is next to impossible
>to remove it. I went through a "touchless" car wash with my antenna
>in place, in the mistaken belief that nothing would "touch" it.
>At the end of the line there is a giant vacuum-cleaner-looking thing
>that blows the water off the car. It does NOT touch the car, but it
>CLEARS THE ROOF BY ABOUT 5"!!! Well, the stainless steel whip bent about
>20 degrees before the whole external part popped off the glass. I had to
>straighten out the rod in a vice! If you think it is be easy to put
>a permanent bend in one of those whips, just try it! The glue is
>truly amazing!

>
>Bill, VE3BUU Internet: ve3buu@vnet.ibm.com

I have had the Larsen KG-2/70 Dual Band On-Glass Antenna on
the back hatch of my Mazda RX-7 installed since September of 1992.
The first antenna (outside coupler) was not tuned correctly, so I had to
remove it from the glass.... THE GLUE DOES WORK!!! It took about 5 min.
to remove it with a good putty knife, and you can use some mineral spirits
to remove the old glue. I re-attached the new one in the same place, and
have had no problems what-so-ever to this date.

This is a very good antenna as long as it is properly mounted, i.e.
NO GAPS for water etc... to get into. The hatch glass on the Mazda changes
from concave to convex so I was very carefull to put it in the center,
about 1/3 the way down from the top... I even have it over one of the
defroster wires per the directions, and have very good VSWR readings
on both bands.

One last thing... To avoid the annoying howling from the coil
at >60MPH, I used a piece of electrical tape on the front of the coil.
This simple fix reduced the noise from the antenna significantly!

john d wilson
N0TYZ/AA
Washington University

Date: 2 Feb 93 10:40:48 CST
From: sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
The-Star.honeywell.com!umn.edu!mmm.serc.3m.com!mmc.mmmg.com!timbuk.cray.com!
hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!dadams@

Subject: Unreal NoCodes
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

If it isn't real, would'nt that make it imaginary? ;^)

--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com

Old Sourdoughs never die. They just ferment away.

(Actually if it isn't real that just means it has imaginary components. Can still have real components.)

Date: (null)
From: (null)

numbers had a six added the beginning of the existing numbers. This affects all RSGB HQ lines, including the general enquiry number which will become 0707 659015.

News now of the appointment of an acting RSGB Liaison Officer (RLO) for Hampshire. He is John Irwin, G4XJT, and his address is 5 The Thicket, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 8PX. His telephone number is 0329 827051. RLOs hold a wide range of information and should be used by RSGB members seeking advice.

Now some items of HF DX news from the weekly RSGB DX News Sheet which is edited by Brendan McCartney, G4DY0. From Ascension Island, G4ZVJ will be active again as ZD8VJ from now until January 1994. From Aruba, K4PI will sign P40PI until the end of January and will take part in the CQ World Wide 160 Metre CW contest. From the Seychelles, F1FIC will sign S79MD for the next two years. From the British Virgin Islands, W2GUP will sign VP2V/W2GUP from now until early March on CW only, mainly on the WARC Bands. From the Maldives, DK6AS will sign as 8Q7XX until today Sunday the 31st on all bands, using CW only. Check 5 and 25KHz up from band edge.

Rally news:

We know of no rally scheduled for this weekend, the 30th and 31st and only one for next weekend, On Sunday the 7th of February, the South Essex Amateur Radio Society's Radio Rally is to be held at the Paddocks, Long Road, Canvey Island. It can be found at the end of the A130 road. Doors open at 1000am. There will be the usual trade stands, bring and buy stall, home-made refreshments. Free car parking, with parking outside main door for disabled visitors. Talk-in to be on channel S22. Further details can be obtained from Ken Hendry, G0BBN by

telephoning 0268 755350

Next some HF Contest news:

The CQ World Wide 160 Metre DX contest takes place this weekend. It started at 2200 on Friday the 29th, and ends at 1600 today, Sunday the 31st. Further details can be found on page 12 of January's RadCom. The RSGB LF Cumulative Contest sessions take place as follows: The 7MHz event is today, Sunday the 31st, from 1000 to 1200GMT. The 1.8MHz event is scheduled for Friday the 5th of February, from 2000 to 2200GMT. And the 3.5MHz session is on Sunday the 7th of February, from 1600 to 1800GMT. For further details see page 62 of December's edition of Radio Communication.

Now the VHF Contest news:

The second of five 70MHz Cumulative Contests is today Sunday the 31st, from 1000 to 1200GMT. The next one is scheduled for Sunday the 21st of February. The RSGB 432MHz Fixed, AFS and SWL Contest will take place next Sunday the 7th of February from 0900 to 1500GMT. For further details of these events, see December's RadCom page 61.

And now the solar factual data

The period 18th to 24th January, with the quieter side of the sun coming into view, saw a massive decline in sun spot levels and a continuing decline in solar flux and X Ray flux levels. Geomagnetic activity has been up to sub storm levels in northern latitudes. No flares of any note have been reported this week, but a sudden storm commencement occurred on the 19th with high levels of magnetic activity. Sunspot numbers declined every day and were only 33 on the 24th, the lowest level since last June. The period meant about a spot count of 65. Solar flux levels also declined from 122 units down to 107, over the period and averaged 110 units. The X Ray flux also declined every day and only averaged B1.5 units over the period, with the 24th being down to only B1.1 units. This is the lowest level since last November. The geomagnetic activity ranged from a substorm level of Ap index of 30 units on the 19th down to the quiet level of only 3 units by the 23rd. Most activity was reported in the higher latitudes. Levels averaged 11.7 units for the period. The state has been nil, nothing to report, throughout the period except for the mag storm on the 19th. The radio quality indices declined every day dropping from just above normal to slightly below by the 24th. The northern circuit Stavanger, dropped to extremely poor by the 23rd, due to the magnetic activity, but was recovering by the 24th. By contrast, Canberra has been up to well above normal particularly on the 20th. The aa indices as supplied by the British Geological Survey for the period 12th to 18th January were mainly quiet with the daily averages being 25 nanoTeslas, about K3. There was little day to day variation.

Now the ionospheric data for Central France:

The F2 daytime critical frequencies at Poitiers, as reported by Meudon, averaged 9.3MHz with levels declining over the period from 10.2 down to 8.9MHz. The darkness hour lows averaged 2.9MHz with little variation day to day.

Now the ionospheric data for the north:

The F2 daytime critical frequencies at Ekaterinberg averaged 8.7MHz with the darkness hour lows being 2.6MHz. Solar flux as we have known it for many years is measured at 2800MHz, this frequency was used simply because the radio sun looked the same size as the visible sun, it had no more merits. With satellites sending back more sophisticated data in real time, solar flux has taken on a new look. It now starts at the X ray band at 0.5 Angstrom units up to 8.0 Angstrom units. This is averaged every 5 minutes and again averaged for each day, giving a back ground flux level that is much more sensitive than just the one reading per day at 20.00 hours UTC of the 2800MHz flux. It is probably only a matter of time before the X ray data will become the world standard.

And lastly the solar forecast:

This week, the more active side of the sun will be coming into view, and solar flux levels are expected to be about the 110s. Geomagnetic levels are expected to be just unsettled due to the passage of some coronal holes. HF radio conditions are expected to be normal this week.

And that is the end of the solar information.

Finally in the main news, SSL has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0 S Z and G7 N Y series, and Novice calls in the 2 0 A E and 2 1 B J series.

You're listening to GB2RS, the news broadcasting service of the Radio Society of Great Britain, transmitting in the 80, 40, 6 and 2 metre bands.

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- Postings to rec.radio.info: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
- rec.radio.info administrivia: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #161
